

## SENATE STANDS BY THE VETO

Senators Howell and Larson Vote Against Evans' Bill.

THE VOTE IS EQUAL—9 TO 9

Majority Whitely Points Out the Controversy—Friends of the Measure Firm.

The Governor's veto to the Evans bill was sustained last evening in the Senate by a vote of 9 to 9. Those who reversed their positions in regard to the veto were Howell and Larson.

After wrestling hard with the roads and bridges appropriation bill until the Evans bill was fully introduced, President Evans called up his bill, No. 113, together with the veto of the Governor. The President in putting the question, "shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the disapproval of the Governor?" stated that instead of debating the measure each Senator would be privileged to explain his vote as his name was called. Most of them took occasion to explain their vote as his name was called. A few words in explanation. The first name called was that of Alder. He said he voted "aye," in the "in the evening" vote. He said he did not place in favor of Senate bill No. 113, but did not at that time consider whether it needed the approval of the Governor. I voted on the measure in accordance to my best judgment, and I have not seen any reason why I should change my vote. I vote "aye."

SENATOR ALLISON.

When this bill was introduced I was afraid it would pass. I predicted that its passage would be a disaster to the people of the United States and believed to mean a renewal of polygamy in Utah, and that neither the author nor those that supported it could make them believe otherwise. I succeeded in passing the Legislature, and my predictions have come true. One distinguished citizen of Salt Lake, who is one of the storm-stormers, has just returned from the East where he had met in the East were so-called "reformers" under the conditions prevailing in Utah. They were deploring this bill and denouncing it, and were demanding that the bill be repealed, so that the Constitution might be regulated by Federal laws. They charged the people of Utah with violating their pledges, and denouncing them for implied breaches of faith and broken promises made to the Government at the time of statehood. I believe that mischief has been done by passing this bill, but that 75 per cent of the sting has been taken out by the Governor's message, which no other public document has. I have filed in the archives of the State. Now if the agitators will just let the matter drop, in six months the other 25 per cent of the sting will be gone, and I pray and hope no such question will ever come before a Legislature of Utah again. I vote no.

HOWELL REVERSES.

"It is nearly ten years since the practice of Polygamy was abolished in Utah. I believe the good faith of the people has been kept, and five years after the manifesting the representatives of the people met in convention and prohibited polygamy in the State. The discussion in the Senate has shown the general sentiment to be that polygamous cohabitation is the outgrowth of polygamous marriages which ought not to be prosecuted and punished. I believed in the sincerity of the people, and after ten years of faithful adherence to their compact, I believe that the same laws and restrictions applied to other States ought to be applied to this State. Unfortunately, the motives of this bill have been misconstrued. There has been a division of sentiment as to its propriety, which was largely the same division which existed in this State for years, and it seems that we are not yet ready to accord good faith to each other. I am pleased to see that there is one sentiment that the unfortunate in this condition we refer to are not to be molested, and that he who takes up the mission of the informer is regarded as odious in the sight of all men. This sentiment has been productive of good, and I don't think that any man will feel it incumbent upon him again to stir up the affairs of his neighbor and bring odium upon the State. I respect the feelings of a large part of the people that this is not a measure, and believing that the present conditions are satisfactory, I will vote to sustain the veto of the Governor."

JOHNSON'S OPINION.

"I believed when casting my vote for the bill that the people of Utah had the right to regulate their own internal affairs. I have not changed my opinion. This great State can yet be trusted, and has the right to regulate its own affairs, and the United States has nothing to do with it. I vote in the affirmative."

KESSEL'S VIEW.

"The Governor has spoken in no uncertain words. He saw his duty, and he has the courage of his convictions. I think he is what the senator from St. Louis said. The greatest government in these rock-riddled mountains, I think the introduction of this bill has been very beneficial, and we are going to sustain the Governor's veto. It has been wonderful in the respect that it will be seen all over the United States that our high authorities are in sympathy with this movement to go back to old conditions. Young Utah has been vindicated. I vote no."

LARSEN VOTES NO.

Larsen—I wish to say that when this bill was before us there were very serious doubts in my mind as to whether it was proper to enact such a law. I have the very highest regard for the class that this measure is intended to affect, and out of that regard I voted for it. The reasons given by the Governor for vetoing the measure have strengthened my opinion as to its wisdom, and I vote no."

SMOOTH IS POSITIVE.

"I have before me the Governor's veto. I see he says he is the product of the plural marriage relation. I am with him in this, and I want to stand by my grand old father, whose picture is on this wall, and who served this country as Mayor for twelve years without compensation, would have died childless had it not been for that principle. There were others in the same condition. These Mormon people have kept faith with the American nation. There has never been an occasion when our pledge or honor has not been kept. Never, sir, since the day of the settlement, I do not believe as I have been, would I do myself and my father and mother the injury of not standing here to do what is right. If this bill had become a law, it would have raised a storm for three months, but it would have been a short storm, and after that it would have been peace. If it does not continue, and I believe this thing will continue, and you will regret the Governor's veto was sustained, I care not what a few agitators may say and do. With me it is simply a question of

what is right, and I believe it was right to pass that bill. Let the consequences have followed and they would have been healthy. I don't propose as a citizen of Utah, and knowing the condition of the people of my State, to be a party to continuing the distress on a class of people who, my God, sir, made this State. If a storm comes, for God's sake let's have a cyclone, instead of a perpetual storm. I believe the Evans bill would have brought a cyclone, but it would have been short. I don't propose as a citizen of this State a product of that system, to stand for one moment any further turmoil and grief to these people, and that is what the rejection of this bill means. I vote aye."

TANNER IS STEADFAST.

"I weighed well the points bearing on this question. I asked, 'Is it right?' and the answer in my heart of hearts told me that it was. It was right to protect the unfortunate from the schemes and plots to say anything capable of making the informer. Utah has been under the ban of suspicion, and so long as Utah's sons do not assert their rights, and bow and cringe in slavish acquiescence to the will of the outside world, as long will we be under the ban of suspicion. Some day in the future the sons and daughters of Utah will rise to the occasion and be known as we are, and not as we are represented to be, and Utah will be raised and welcomed into the sisterhood of States by sons, sweeter than those that Miriam sang. I believe the Governor acted conscientiously and honestly, and I do not question the integrity of any fellow-Senator. I have to answer for myself to my constituents and to Utah. I vote aye."

THOMAS.

"If I had my wish I would have the Governor's veto lie upon the table, so we would not have to say anything more about it. When measures are introduced here I make it my duty to consider them and vote my convictions, and I believe my vote generally shows that I am with the people. The statement has been made that if this measure passed it would create a storm, and now that it has not passed the storm will be averted. I pray God it may be so. I sincerely hope the measure in vogue in this State for a long while will be a permanent one. I have for many years been a public man, and I am concerned. I hope the friends of the people, who could not vote for this bill, will see to it that these conditions are not introduced again here in Utah. If we are not allowed to introduce a bill to protect the people, I say, for God's sake, let public sentiment protect them. If that shall be the result, I will be glad that the Governor vetoed this measure. So far as the message is concerned, I have found the greatest sympathy within my heart. I do not think in his position he could say anything to so harmonize the feelings of those who voted differently. I think it is a great deal easier for him to veto this measure than to sign it, and it would be easier to vote no than aye now, but I have not changed my mind that if the measure had gone on the statute books it would have brought permanent relief to the people. At any time, the methods may be revised for the persecution of the people. I do not desire to vote against the veto itself, but for the passage of the bill, I vote aye."

SENATOR WHITELY.

"Mr. President—Nothing has occurred since the passage of this measure that occasions me any surprise. I expected all that has taken place. I expected the Governor to veto the bill, and I even predicted that he would. I expected to hear him lauded as a hero, and I expected to be numbered among those who are stigmatized as fanatics for supporting this measure. I know the use that would be made of the situation to awaken a storm in the East, and if I did not prophesy all these things it was not because I doubted that they would come. And yet, in spite of this conviction I supported the measure, for reasons that I have previously stated. I am not posing for admiration, I am not seeking for applause, and I care not whether I am regarded as a hero or as a fanatic so long as I can stand as an honest man before the bar of my own conscience."

"The question of what constitutes true heroism is a debatable one. Some—those in sympathy with the Governor—may think that it consists in receiving the plaudits of seventy millions of people, rather than the approval of a few thousand souls, unpopular because of their religious convictions. Others would say that it was in confronting those seventy millions and daring to differ from them. But to me true heroism means more. It does not consist in numbers, many or few. It is not regulated by the number of people at the back of a man who stand before him at the head of an army, and he may be a hero standing alone. The real hero is he who dares to do right, to be 'in the right with two or three,' who stands by his conviction whether in the majority or in the minority."

If I were asked to point out the man who has evinced most courage, most heroism, who has shown more backbone than any other man during this controversy, I would point to the President of the Senate, the author of this bill, who introduced it here, knowing that it would be an unpopular measure, and that the storm it would call forth would break first upon his unprotected head. I do not question the courage and sincerity of the Governor. He is my friend, and has been from boyhood, and I know that it required some courage to do as he has done; but I do not accord to him, as some do, the palm

# REJECTED!

It is but a few years since Insurance Companies insisted on a chemical analysis of the fluids of the body of applicants desiring insurance in large amounts. Now, every applicant must undergo such examination, no matter how small the amount of insurance asked for. The Insurance Companies have learned wisdom by experience. They know for a certainty that the only sure way of detecting Bright's disease in its first stage is by a chemical analysis and they govern themselves accordingly. Many men applying for insurance and finding themselves rejected, are dumbfounded when told that they have kidney disease. Why? Because they look and feel well, suffer no pain, and have a good appetite. But the unerring microscope in the hands of the intelligent physician, has unmistakably shown the beginning of the end, unless repaired, of the breaking down of the delicate tissues of the kidneys. Happily, if taken in time, there is a cure for kidney disease. We say this with entire confidence, because thousands have so testified, and hundreds have obtained life insurance following a course of Warner's Safe Cure, after having previously been rejected because of incipient Bright's disease. Men, do not leave your dear ones dependent through your own carelessness!

Write Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., today for free sample of Warner's Safe Cure and full particulars how to proceed to secure an absolutely correct microscopic examination.

For the most courage, the most heroism in this controversy, I admire the spirit and diction of his message, but I do not agree with him upon the main issue.

"At the climax of the battle of Waterloo Napoleon ordered the Imperial guard to carry the crest of Mont St. Jean, where the British army was entrenched. The veterans responded with enthusiasm, and all but accomplished the feat. Wellington in despair had said previously, 'Would to God night or Blucher would come!' Blucher did come, just in time to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, and the retreat of the French became a rout and a massacre. One square of the Old Guard stood its ground to the last, refusing to flee, unable to advance, and grimly facing death, belched upon them in thunder and flame from the batteries on the height above; answering every peal of artillery with their musketry, the rattle of which grew fainter and fainter as their ranks grew thinner and thinner. Finally the English general, struck with the valor of the brave band, ordered the cannonade to cease, and cried out 'Surrender, brave French! I think it is a great deal easier for you to surrender now than to fight it out. I never surrender!' The English batteries then re-opened fire and the old guard was no more."

"Gentlemen of the opposition, we met you and we overcame you, but in the moment of victory, in a new enemy on our flank and rear! Your Blucher arrives, we are outnumbered, surrounded, and now you ask us to surrender. Gentlemen, the guard dies, it cannot and will not surrender. I vote aye."

PRESIDENT EVANS.

President Evans, who was affected by the allusion to himself of Senator Whitely arose to explain his vote. Though his voice was a little broken, the glance of the eye was firm, and that rugged countenance was one that would lay its head on the block for a conviction. His words were uttered amid a deathlike silence, the deference that honorable foes ever give to courage and sincerity.

"I desire to say, gentlemen and senators, I sympathize with all my heart for the Governor of this State, and I do not feel to criticize or censure him. When he uttered the words in his memorable speech, 'I never surrender,' I was in his life with such respect as this, I believe he told the truth, because it was a question on one side of right and a question on the other side of policy. Rather than criticism, my heart goes out in sympathy and high regard to the Governor as a man, but I must remember that he is but one, and there are hundreds in the State who, if Governor, would be entitled to the same respect for their opinions."

"I appreciate that, being the introducer of the bill, much of the criticism from the opposition has fallen, will and must fall on my head. I submit that my soul speaks out, though I was on the threshold of eternity I would speak the words—my soul cries out this measure is still right. We have been tried and we have been proven. There's it will create a storm. My soul exclaims, 'Oh Lord, how long must we be on probation before our government and our nation? Are we not loyal? Haven't we been true and complied with every requirement asked by our Father in giving him the assurance as one of the offspring of the nation? We've incorporated into the ordinance a declaration that polygamous marriages are forever prohibited. We have enacted a law in conformity with the declaration, and my heart bleeds when I acknowledge the feeling existing in these United States, of misunderstanding of the hearts that beat to the music of the Union. They misunderstand us because we want to govern matters which concern us, and us alone, in all-

State School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Mrs. A. B. Colby, vice Mrs. Emerson, resigned; F. W. Chambers, vice Ed. Stratford, deceased; M. L. Ritchie.

## THE MYSTERIOUS MR. SMITH.

Probably a Fictitious Individual Created by Site Sale Opponents.

Much to the disappointment of quite a number of people who had gathered in the meeting room of the board of education last evening, the city fathers upon assembling manifested a disposition to adjourn, and as soon as President Buckle called the councilmen to order, Mr. Fernstrom moved to adjourn until the regular meeting night—next Tuesday, when it is expected the Legislature will have adjourned and the regular council chamber will be vacant. The motion carried almost unanimously, and those in attendance were again compelled to return home without accomplishing any business. Some of the councilmen and others present, however, engaged in conversation, relative to turning down the Mayor's veto of the resolution of the Council, to sell the small strip of land to the Eight ward Relief Society, which adjoins the meeting house of that ward, but nothing definite was arrived at. The matter of Joseph Smith, the sheepman, having denied that he ever offered \$3,000 for the property, as published in last night's "News," was discussed. Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, went further and stated that he did not think the land worth more than the Relief Society had offered for it. It is now believed that the necessary ten votes to overcome the veto of Mr. Thompson can be obtained, in view of these later developments in the matter. There is also a rumor about to the effect, that the offer said to have been made by Mr. Smith was a fictitious one, sprung by some one who desired to prevent the sale of the property to the society. At all events, Mr. Smith's denial must be taken as conclusive evidence that he did not make the offer, and does not want the property, which throws a different light upon the subject.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The members of the "Kangaroo Court" were entertained on Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Gene Irvine, 842 South State street, by the "Kangaroo Maidens." Prizes were won in word building and drawing contests by Louise Badger, Geo. Taylor and Miss Cannon.

An excellent supper was served. The dining room and tables were beautifully decorated with violets and smilax. The examinations for membership of Messrs. Quayle Cannon and Joe Finlison afforded considerable amusement for those present. Those present were the Misses Louise and Bessie Badger, Ruth C. Fox, Mary Oklander, Etta Lambert, Winifred Heben, Gene and Ruby Irvine, the Messrs. Geo. Taylor, John Hicks, E. Bellscheweller, Quayle Cannon, Heber Hicks, Samuel Taylor, Joseph Finlison and F. Y. Fox.

On Wednesday evening a pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Miss Rachel Collett at her home, 38 Almond street. The evening was pleasantly spent with progressive high five and prizes were won by Miss Amy Beesley, Mr. Frank Crocker, Miss R. Collett, Mr. Mark Don. Later dainty refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jim Lawless, Misses Rachel Collett, Eva Brown, Emma Bolwinkle, Mabel Shaw, Amy Ford, Sadie Beesley, Aileen Collett, Messrs. J. Moss, F. Chocker, W. E. Coulam, Will Russell, B. Risley, N. Tomstroff, W. Brewer, T. R. Thomas and M. Don.

Mrs. W. C. Bogue will entertain the Whist club Monday evening.

An entertainment will be given this

## Rheumatism

This disease generally begins with a slight pain in the joints and, if proper treatment is begun in time the agonies that would otherwise follow can be averted. Even in cases that have become agonizing a remedy now exists that promises a certain and lasting cure, as will be seen by the following sworn statement. Mr. Frank Remmett, 709 McEne Street, Elmira, N. Y., was laid up with rheumatism which resulted from standing, during his work, upon a damp floor. He says:

"About a year ago I was attacked with rheumatism in my feet and legs, chiefly in my legs. They swelled greatly and became very stiff and sore. Whenever I attempted to walk the pain was awful. I had been suffering in this way for about three months when someone handed me a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I read it through carefully and made up my mind to give them a fair trial, for not only was I anxious to be relieved of my sufferings, but I knew that unless I could get relief I would soon have to give up my business. I bought a box of the pills and began to take them. The swelling was going down, and the stiffness and pain were much less and I found I could get about much better. I got three more boxes and by the time the last of them was gone I was entirely free from the swelling, the pain and the stiffness. In fact I was cured, and I am glad to say that I have had no return of the trouble since."

(Signed) FRANK REMMETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1900.

E. SHAW, Notary Public.

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100. Address DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

evening in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. in honor of St. Patrick's day. The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. are in charge of the affair and a pleasant time may be expected.

A pleasant party was given last night in the physical building of the University by the first year normal class. A large number were present and the affair was most enjoyable. The chaperones were Mesdames J. T. Kingsbury, D. R. Allen, and R. R. Lyman, and the students committee were Miss Edna Brown, Miss Verena Hyde, Mr. John R. Clawson, Mr. Leo Butler, Mr. John B. Hume.

On Thursday next the carpenter's union will give a smoker in Federation hall on Second South street.

NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

There were reported to the health board yesterday nine cases of smallpox, as follows: Bernard Schnardt, aged 26, Commercial street mission; C. I. West, aged 18, 737 South Eighth street; Leo

Salisbury, aged 2, 725 south Eighth West street; Mrs. Abigail Vincent, aged 76, Eleventh South and Sixth West streets; Romona James, aged 4 months, 669 Fourth street; Annie Davis, aged 29, Eleventh South and Sixth West street; Ida Winter, aged 30, 712 south Fourth West street; John L. Knowles, aged 27 months, Mrs. Charles Knowles, aged 2, 416 East Second South street.

## VARIOUS COURT CASES.

In the probate division of the district court yesterday afternoon Annie Mills filed a petition in the estate of her husband, Joseph H. Mills, praying to be appointed administratrix thereof. The only property belonging to the estate in \$125 in cash. The hearing was set for March 29.

Spring Suits and Dress Goods. A beautiful display of these in connection with the Spring Millinery opening at Z. C. M. L. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 18, 19, 20.

51-53 E. N. JENKINS CO., TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Main Street.

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An elegant line of Papers, for Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Etc. New colorings, Per Double Roll.

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Fine Embossed Papers, Golds & Bronzes, Dark Rich Reds, Greens and Blues, suitable for the finest rooms. Worth double. Per Double Roll.

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Plain Ingrain Papers with Elegant Gold Borders and Ceilings to match. Twenty different shades. Best quality. Per Bolt.

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FREE: A limited quantity of Valuable Books on Home Decoration—Free—CALL AND GET ONE.

## MIDGLEY'S, 57 Main St.

## A Strong Sermon

"Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy heart." This quotation can be appropriately applied when speaking of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It brings refreshing sleep to the weary and peace to the diseased, tired brain. The following letter from the Rev. B. Mills was written in answer to a criticism and query from one of his church members. He says Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a blessing to mankind.

Meade Center, Kans.

My Dear Bro: Your favor with the enclosed slip is at hand. The facts are these: My wife was an invalid for several years and on our physician's recom-



mendation used a certain preparation with very great benefit. I am a Presbyterian minister, a Doctor of Divinity, and a man of God. I am not afraid to say that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey was made after a thorough knowledge of their great value as medicines. The statement was made deliberately and based upon facts, and I do not hesitate to stand by it. The many temperance men who have written me on this subject do not seem to realize that this is a temperance wine before many of them were born. It is the only Whiskey used by the government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. Be sure you get the genuine. Refuse substitutes. There is none just as good as Duffy's. All druggists and grocers ordered.

If you are sick and run down, write us; it will cost you nothing to learn how to regain good health, energy and vitality. Medical booklet sent free. FREE Game Counters for Whist, euchre, etc. Send four cents in stamps to cover postage. They are unique and useful. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY CO., ROCHESTER.

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